Islands to Montreal, and home by way of Lake Champiain. This can be done for about the same sum. The scenery in that part of the St. Lawrence is not surpassed in rich and varied loveliness in the Northern part of this continent.

Or there are the White Mountains, which, with the astonishing rapidity of railroad traveling, may now be reached in little more than a day from New-York, and in whose clear air the loiterer may inhale New-Hampshire vigor and elasticity. We know no summer jaunt preferable to this. Even the Falls do not more impress the soul than does the rugged grandeur of those hills,-snow-capped perhaps even yet-with the great chasm of the Notch rent asunder by some Titanic convulsion of the elements. Come back from the White Mountains, through Maine or New-Hampshire, either of them a country of hills and lakes and rivers, peopled by a hardy and honest race, and through Massachusetts, the State of education and enterprise, and you will have seen what is best in New-England. This trip can be made if you choose for forty dollars, but not, we should say,

If your taste lies still further north, start for Montreal and Quebec, and on reaching the latter place, embark on the steamer Rowland Hill for the Saguenay. This will take you into the wildest, the most savage of wildernesses. There are not many things in Nature worthier of human curiosity than that cliff-bound and mysterious stream. Only, if you go there, be not in a hurry ; wait till musketo time is over and the fresh days of September have come in. To go to the Saguepay and back will cost an economical and tem perate man thirty dollars, and he will get his money's worth. On the way he will see Quebec, the most carious, European and antique looking town north of Mexico, and Montreal, lately as solid as a fortress and almost as dull, now unhappily devastated in some of its best quarters by the recent great fire.

-Either of these jaunts may be made in a week or thereabouts, though a day or two more to spend, and a little more money than we have noted, would not be disagreeable. But to our thinking they are far more profitable and pleasant than the same length of time spent at Saratoga or any other place where fashionable society turns its crowds to repeat in summer the balls, the flirtations, the gambling, the havor of health, fortune, and happiness which mark its triumphant career in the winter.

Saut Ste. Marie Canal.

Mr. S. Keefer, Chief Engineer of Pub-

Mr. S. Keefer, Chief Engineer of Pubdic Works in Canada, accompanied by a surveying staf,
arrived here on the 5th, and has commenced making
the final survey for a canal on the Canadian side.

We understand that his examinations will not be confined exclusively to the Rapids, but will extend over
the whole of the River Ste. Marle, from Lake Superior
to Lake Huron, with the view of ascertaining the cost
of rendering it mayigable for vessels of the largest class
now plying on the upper Lakes. The works are to be
of a permanent character, and all the experience gained
upon the St. Lawrence. Canals, applied to rendering
these in every way efficient.

It is to be hoped that the Canadian Legislature, which
meets in August, will take immediate action upon the
object of this survey, and make the canal a provincial
work.

[Lake Superior Journal, of July 7.]

Here it is then, at last, in a form which

Here it is then, at last, in a form which

leaves no room for doubt-Canada is moving in a matter which should have been accomplished by us years ago. Any one familiar with the locality knows that nature intended the Canal at the Saut to be built upon the United States side, and this is so obvious that years have passed without a thought on the part of the Canadians of constructing the work. Indeed, how could any reasonable man, who had had no painful experience on the subject, imagine that the simple fact of the Saut's position-north of Mason and Dixon's line-would be sufficient to prevent our Congressional loggerheads from furnishing the means to construct so obviously necessary and practicable a work? But now, that session after session has passed by at Washington and nothing been done, and under the present constitution of parties in Con-gress-with sham Democracy in an overwhelming majority in both houses, and a Pierce as its candi date for the Presidency-there is no hope of any thing being done. Now that the Canadians have had so many proofs that, in the opinion of the "Democracy," no improvements of our inland seas are constitutional, they are about to seize time by the forelock and compel, for the future, every pound of copper which shall pass from the shore of Lake Superior to pay a tribute to them. We will not speak of the contingency of any future war arising in which we might be led to wish, for military purposes, that the Canal was in our territory ; that is the business of the Departments at Washington, and is a natural reason why the Canal should have been built long ago. We look to the disgrace, which the simple fact heaps upon us, that our neglect has been such as to lead our friends on the other side to think even or -ma king a survey. All glory to our Northern Demo crats, who can spend millions in spreading the area of freedom, wherever cotton and sugar will grow, but can find no constitutional power to appropri ate a cent for the benefit of commerce and the free tabor of the hard-working miners and pioneers of the North-west. Oh, Scribes and Pharisees!

Out of their own Mouths!

The Louisville Democrat is now among the violent opponents of Gen. Scott; but The Journal quotes very aptly from its columns of a former date. On the 17th of May, 1847, it said: "The history of the battle of Cerro Gordo was coulded in Gen. Scott's order before its commencement "The history of the battle of Cerro Gordo was con-tained in Gen. Scott's order before its commencement. He pointed out the time and place for the action of each division of the army with the same coolness and pre-cision that he would have employed in writing the pro-gramme of a civil procession. In conclusion, he adds the important information that the army would proceed on, and not return to the camp. It was to be only a day's march up a hill. There were some incidents not in the order: Scott did not say that two captains should eat up Santa Anna's dluner, and drink up his wine."

On the 25th of October, 1847, long after the battle of Molino del Rey, and all the other battles in Mexico, The Democrat said:

"Gen. Scott has carned for himself a name and fame which will three even envy into the shade. The man who can lead an army of a few thousands through the heart of an enemy's country—through towns and cities containing hundreds of thousands—who can overcome obstacles of nature and art, of the most formidable charstacles of nature and art, of the most formidable char-acter—who can, with his little band, by his military skill and combinations, move through a forest of fortifi-cations, defended by the troops of a nation chosen to defend their capital, in a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, may well claim the laurels of the first gen-eral of the age. Nor will it detract from his marits, that his skill in planning was aided by the best of counsel-tors, and his energy in execution by the most heroic of-fers and soldiers. To lead such an army is a high home which had been develop the year resources of and soldiers. To lead such an army is a high but to be able to develop the vast resources of shill and valor which such an army contains, in the ac-samplishment of such unrivaled results, is glory enough to gratify the loftlest military ambition. In the schlevements of our arms, the commanding general, as to has the chief responsibility, may claim the chief

This is alike truthful and beautiful. What New evidence can the editor of The Democrat have received to induce a change in his opinions Or, if he has not changed them, how can he oppose such a man, and that, too, by concurring in, and circulating the slanders that are daily multiplied against him? [Washington Telegraph.

Vermont Whig State Convention-The Ball in Motion-Speeches, &c. see of The N. Y. Tribune.

BURLINGTON, (Vt.) Thursday, July 8, 1852. Yesterday brought together in this village a host of noble Whigs, who have buckled on their whole armer and entered the field for Scott and GRAHAM. I have not seen, since the Harrison Campaign in '40, such an enthusiastic gathering of the masses as I witnessed here yesterday. From

all parts of the State they came-and in good round numbers too. The occasion was the State Convention to nominate candidates for State Officers, but the noble-hearted Whigs turned it into a Mass Convention. At an early hour our streets were thronged, and train after train kept coming in until the village presented a lively scene. Bands of music were playing, flags flying and guns firing. The day was excessively warm, but the hearts of Vermont Whigs still warmer.

The Convention first assembled in Union Hall, but after temporarily organizing and appointing their Committees, they adjourned to a beautiful grove, where the business of the day was completed. The first speaker was Mr. Morrill, of Strafford, who was a member of the Baltimore Convention. He made a roaring and humorous speech, which was received with great enthusiasm. It now became quite evident that the Whigs of Vermont were really in earnest, and everybody knows that when they are thus aroused some thing will be done.

He was followed by Hon. C. T. RUSSELL, of Boston, who reviewed the life of Gen. Scorr in most eloquent strains, and a most hearty response did his remarks receive from the assembled Whigs of Vermont. Mr. Russell is a clear-headed man and a powerful speaker. About the time he fin ished his speech the clouds began to gather, the lightnings to flash and the thunders roll. The Convention then adjourned back to the Hall, when Gen. LESLIE COMBS of Kentucky was introduced amid loud and enthusiastic cheers. It was not long before the Kentucky orator got the multitude into a roar of laughter. The rain descended in torrents for a short time, and then held up, and before the General had half made his speech the Convention adjourned out-doors in front of the Court-House. A large concourse gathered round, and the speaker kept them in good humor unti nearly sunset. It was a masterly speech, and produced a fine effect upon the audience. He said he had recently been at New-Hampshire, where he did not expect to find many Whigs, but he was did not expect to find many Whigs, but he was disappointed, for he found them numerous and en-thusiastic in favor of the Hero of Chippewa and Churubusco. He said he threw a bombshell into the tent of Gen. Pierce, and he must look to it shortly or he would lose his own State. In the course of his remarks he reviewed some of the most prominent events in the lives of all our Pres-idents and dwell most elomently upon mary of idents, and dwelt most eloquently upon many the noble traits in Gen. Scorr's character. He said all our Presidents before they were nominate to the high office had made their mark upon the history of their country. There were corner tre in their lines which would be easily seen. And how is it, he asked, with Gen. Pierce? The Loco-Focos at Baltimore chuckled and laughed in their sleeves because they believed they had nominated a man who had made no mark. But they were really mistaken. Gen. Pierce was once a member of Congress and there he made some marks which of Congress and there he made some marks which the people of the West had not forgotten, and, thank God! they never will forget them. He had left there a record of votes which no black lines could objiterate. And among them were his votes against the Improvements of Rivers and Harbors. The sons of the West would never forget them. And worse than all and more to be condemned was his mean and dastardly vote against allowing the salary of the lamented Harrison to his widow, although he had expended his substance in acts of generosity and died in the service of his country. That was a mean act, and the people of the West would never forget it. Now hisses were heard and Gen. Pierce was in very bad odor. He fin ished his remarks, and yet the people anxiously called for more, but the Kentuckian said, "I don't want to speak longer." Three most hearty cheers were then given for Gen. Combs and Kentucy, and the crowd dispersed.

In the evening was a fine display of fireworks upon the Old Camp Ground, and a very large concourse of people witnessed them. The night was peculiarly favorable for such an exhibition, and the masses were much delighted. Dark clouds hung over the lake and the mountains, and the southern horizon was frequently and brilliantly illuminated by nature's pyrotechnic display. On the whole the Convention was a glorious one, and terminated amid general rejoicing. If the Whigs of other States manifest such spirit as characterized the proceedings of this Convention yesterday, it may be set down for a certain fact that Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT will be our next President.

Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS Writes to The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel approving and concurring in its refusal to support Gen. Scott, for reasons which he sets forth as

Washington, D. C., Monday, June 28, 1852.

Dear Sir: I am pleased to see the stand you have taken upon the nomination of General Scorr. His letter of acceptance is out in the papers of this morning, and comes far short of satisfying the just expectations of the South. He seems studiously to have avoided giving the Whig Platform, (which embraces the Compromise necesures,) his indorsement. He accepts the nomination with the resolutions annexed," but does not express his concurrence in them. He takes the nomination with the encumbrance—this is the plain English of his letter. And for his "adherence to the principles set forth in these resolutions," he offers "no other pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long life now undergoing the severest examination." pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long life now undergoing the severest examination."

These "known incidents" there is not one in favor of the Court has but on the contrary, some of the most noted of these subt on the contrary, some of eighteen months, to go no farther back, a releast significant import in their bearing, upon a proper construction of this declaration. He has not only refused ever since the passage of the acts known as the Compremise, to give them his public approval, but has suffered his name to be held up as a candidate for the Presidency in Pennsylvania and Ohlo by their open and avowed enemies. And in the Convention that conferred this nomination on him he permitted himself to be used by the Free Soilers in that body, to defeat Mr. Fillmoar and Mr. Wenster, under whose auspices they were passed, and who were renounced by the North because by the Free Soilers in that body, to defeat Mr. Fillmorr and Mr. Weister, under whose auspices they were passed, and who were renounced by the North because of their adherence to the policy by which they have been sustained. If he be in good faith in favor of these measures, as some pretend to believe, why did he suffer their enemies to use him to defeat their tried friends? This question may be evaded, but it cannot be satisfactorily answered. He is the favorite candidate of the Free Soil wing of the Whig party; and as such, in my judgment, he is not entitled to the support of any Southern man who looks to the protection of the rights of the South and the Union of the States. I said on a late ocasien in the House, that I did not think that the people South and the Union of the States. I said on a late oc-casion in the House, that I did not think that the people of Georgia "ought to note for any man for President who was not known to the country to be openly and unequivo-cally in facor of the Compromise measures, with the fuith-ful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law included." And I need hardly add, I suppose, that I am of the same opinion still. It is not enough that the Resolutions of the Convention are sood and sound the men who are to opinion still. It is not enough that the Resolutions of the Convention are good and sound, the men who are to be brought into power, and who are to execute them, should be equally sound and explicit. "Principles not men," may be a very appropriate "motto" for a partizan politician who never "bolts" a nomination, but I prefer another which is just about as long, though considerably more comprehensive, it is "Principles and men." I want correct principles and also reliable men to carry them out. The principles of the Convention that nomi-nated General Scott, as set forth in the resolutions, are good—I approve them fully and cordially—but they have been committed to the hands of a candidate who gives no certain or unequivosal guarantee, if elected, for their support and maintenance.

MAINE .- In the Vth (Bangor) District the Opposition Convention was unable to agree upon a candidate for Congress, parties being about evenly divided, the friends of Major HASTINGS STRICKLAND claiming that he was nominated by the regular Convention before it adjourned, while the supporters of ISAIAH WATERHOUSE assert that he had a majority of the Delegates, the vote standing on the last ballot for Strickland 123 Waterhouse, 126; Samuel H. Blake, 17; Strick land's friends declaring him unanimously nominated. When this vote was taken the friends of Strickland left the Convention in the posession of the Waterhouse Delegates, who remained and declared Mr. W. nominated. The Whigs have nominated ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., the present

Iowa .- Hon. Lincoln Clark has been renominated for Congress by an Opposition Convention held at Muscatine, June 30. A call has been issued for another Opposition Congressional Convention to be held at Cedar Rapids, July 15. It is a question of Jurisdiction between the State

Central and County Committees, the latter disapproving of the call under which Mr. Clark was renominated, and responded to by only eight out of the twenty-nine counties in the District. The Dubuque Miners' Express, an Opposition paper, published at Judge Clark's residence, says his previous and his present nomination for Congress meets with the disapproval of the "Democracy of Dubuque," and that they will protest against it at the polls.

ILLINOIS .- The Whig State Convention has nominated

For Governor... EDWIN B. WEBB, of White Co. For Lt. Governor. W. L. D. Morrison, of St. Clair Co. For Sec. of State Buckness S. Morris, of Cook Co.

MICHIGAN .- GEORGE W. BRADLEY has been renominated for Congress. Hon. James L. Conger declined a renomination.

MICHIGAN .- The Opposition State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers will be held at Detroit, Aug. 11. -Hon. Alexander W. Buel declines a renomina-

tion for Congress in the 1st District.

KENTUCKY .- The appointment by the Governor, of David Meriwether, to be Senator in Congress until the first Monday of September next, in place of Henry Clay, deceased, is officially announced.

Wisconsin .- An Opposition State Con-

vention will be held at Madison, Aug. 4. A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN "DE-MOCRACY."

Of all the exiles whom the European revolution has brought to our shores, none wields so trenchant, merciless and independent a pen as Mr. Charles Heinzen. now Editor of a weekly journal in this city, called the Janus. A radical democrat, speaking right out what he thinks on every subject, avowing his opinions on religion, literature, politics, or individuals, with perfect coolness and indifference to the opinions of the majority, he necessarily often shocks the feeling of his readers and makes foes where he might make friends, but he also often tells the truth. In a lecture recently delivered at Cincinnati on the subject of Pork, Mr. Heinzen was led, apparently by the association of ideas, to review the policy and platform of the Loco-Foco Convention at Baltimore. From this part of his remarks we below translate, at some length, not only for the benefit of whom it may concern, but also to show that the Germans in this country are not all disposed to go it blind for the sham Democracy. Here are the words of Mr. Heinzen; let those cry out who are hit by them:

The fact that the "Democratic party" of the The fact that the Democratic party of the first Republic in the world has, in the face of the world-ruling Czar, and in the year 1852, made the repression of agitation against Slavery a leading article of its platform—this fact has in my eyes something so horrible and saddening, that it would be folly to cherish any further faith in humarity, were it not a crime against reason to doubt it. But I anticipate. Permit me to cast a doubt it. But I anticipate. Permit me to cast a glance into the past. Slavery, as you know, is as old as the human race. The first slave was weak woman, and she doubtless will be the last. Among savages, to this day, the wife is the recognized slave of the husband, who regards her in the light of a mere domestic animal. The slavery of men began with war, and in the history of weak trade of murder—it certainly is a mark of war-a trade of murder-it certainly is a mark of progress. For originally the rule was, to put of progress. For originally the fulle was, to put all to the sword, to make no prisoners. At a later period it was discovered that the victor could em-ploy the vanquished to his personal advantage if he granted them life, and from that time he made them slaves. This origin of Slavery, as it existed among the Greeks and Romans, also indeed among the ancient Germans, had at least an appearance ot right in its favor. For, grant the right in man to put an enemy to death, and it follows that the voluntary sparing of life by the victor may be viewed as a rightful means of obtaining a property in him who was spared. Later still, the progress of mankind opened another and a civilized method of obtaining this right of property. Warriors became simply robbers, who stole peaceful men who had done them no injury, and brought them to the trader, whom they had injured still less. The trader examined not the right of the man-stealer he examined his wares-his two legged cattle-he found them worth the price—he paid the price, and claimed—who will dare dispute the title?—a human being as his, and sought, neither in the rights of love nor parentage, a foundation for the

Thus have we reached the presaic ground of North American State Rights - "Southern Rights" and Northern "Democracy." The ancestors of the Democrats purchased their property in human beings—honestly and honorably zens, with no protest from as centlemen and citizens, with no protest from the gentlemen and citiwith ready money indeed, cash down, in silver and
in gold—for at that time false bank notes were
not; and afterward this property, thus honestly
acquired, bore young—like the swine—and increased and multiplied in accordance with the
laws of Nature and the command of Scripture—
for this human property has this excellence, that
it—without effort on the part of the owner. it-without effort on the part of the owner-does not remain a dead capital, but bears interest by its own action : so, that property bore young pro-perty, and the young property again younger,

down to the present hour.

Gentlemen, you are no Communists, and know that property is sacred. And if property in things is sacred, how much more so must be that in man! This is the basis of North American Democracy, and the Constitution stands upon the same side. For there is not a word in the Constitution of the Constituti same side. For there is not a word in the Con-stitution which declares that stealing men and stitution which declares that stealing men and trading in men are crimes; and that which is not forbidden by the Coustitution, according to the platform [of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore] is left to the several States; so that we, if we should pickle negro flesh, and make sausages of negro children, would into the convent at the convent of in no respect act unconstitutionally. I challenge you, gentlemen, to show me a single paragraph in the Constitution which forbids any good Dem-ocrat the privilege of slaughtering, roasting and

Pickling the negroes.

No doubt some will say that North America emancipated herself a few dozen years too soon rom England, for otherwise she would have been from England, for otherwise she would have been included in that act of Parliament which put an end to slavery in the British Colonies, at an expense of £20,000,000; but in that case what would have become of the North American Democracy? In that case it would have been impossible for 1,000,000 slaveholders—women and children included—to have lorded it over a republic of \$25,000,000 of man; we should have seen no slavedren included—to have lorded it over a republic of 25,000,000 of men; we should have seen no slave-holder in the Presidential chair; perhaps nominating conventions would not have been invented; we should never have heard of the slave-catching law, and the bloodhounds would have been shut up in the stall instead of the editorial room; we up in the stall instead of the editorial room; we should have had no Baltimore Platform, and the Democracy would have wanted the real soul and actual bond of its unity. Universal history is, after all, but the history of human blindness. Greeks and Persians, Romans and Carthagenians, Guelphs and Ghibelines, Protestants and Catholics, Russians and Turks, Germans and French, Hungarians and Austrians—they have fought to the death because the true means of unity esthe death because the true means of unity escaped their blindness. Had they known the se caped their blindness. Had they known the se-cret of North-American "Democracy," they might have made a compromise, a slave-catching law, &c., and established it as a finality; and then would union have forever been placed upon a firm foundation, and "eternal peace" would have blessed Humanity! The history of the North American Union, if

we penetrate downward to the punctum saliens, is a history of the progress of slaveholding. After every revolution, the reactionary element of the state finds some new point of crys-

talization, from which it makes its preparations for future rule and draws to itself all kindred reactionary forces. The reactionary crystalization point in North America has always been the holding of slaves, and this has gradually seized upon and made its own all other reactionary elements. Its progress has been monstrous, and like all other reaction, it will never find a stopping-place, until it has overcome all opposition, or is itself completely overthrown. This is as certain as the succession of day and night. The means of its progress lie mainly in the Constitution, and its most zealous minions are the Hunker Democrats. Its mightiest, and in its consequences, most important, recent victory is the slave-catching law; and in case Mr. Pierce should become President, the slaveholders would seek not merely to rule, but to subjugate the Union. Much has been said of the dangers to which the Union is exposed; I am of opinion that it never was in greater danger than just now, for the great danger to the Umon lies not in attacks upon her Slavery, but in those upon her Freedom. Let us look a little closer at the signs of the times as they exhibit themselves in the doings of the Saltimore Convention.

In the first place, of what spirit was this Con-

vention born? In the metropolis of a Slave State, after long-continued intrigues and machinations, a number of so-called delegates, who sume the title of delegates of the people—but the majority are nothing but political humbuggers by profession. The delegates of the people have the strange duty to perform of making known to the sovereign people their own will, that they (the people) may bear it well in mind until the Presi-dential election. True, the sovereign people are not bound by this instrument, but let them read any "real Democratic" sheet and they will find that whoever adopts not the declarations of the Convention humbuggers as sacred, is a bad Democrat at bottom—a "traitor to the party." And this is true not only with regard to the candidates nominated by them, but also in regard to the plat-form and the party principles, which they proclaim and lay before the sovereign people. Thoroughly to humbur the people and to bind the future voters for President perfectly beforehand, the party man-agers, after the Convention, appoint so called rat incation meetings, that they may in future declare any departure from the decisions of the Conven-tion to be a departure from the will of the people.

For, gentlemen, in the sight of these Conven-tions nothing is more sacred than the will of the people. The gentlemen at Baltimore knew, for instance, that the will of the majority was in favor of General Cass: and since the will of the people is law, they, obedient to the behests of the slaveholders, who feared the foreign policy of Cass, chose—General Pierce. At all events a General.

I am of opinion, indeed, that it is an excellent thing for Mr. Cass to have received a lesson for for the Compromise; but more valuable is the lesson which the people have been taught as to the democracy of Conventions and the unrestrained rule which the slaveholders exercise in all the affairs

of the Union.

Well, then, the candidates selected by the Convention are the Northern Mr. Pierce in conjunction with the Southern Mr. King. No prophet on earth, not even one single German hunker newspaper, had ever thought of the obscure Mr. Pierce, who was scarcely known out of his own family circle. Yet, no sooner is this Mr. Pierce put forward as the candidate, than, as if by magic, he at one blow becomes one of the great ones of earth,
—fills a large space in all true "democratic" hearts,
and the depth and purity of their love for him become boundless. In Germany, they call this sort
of thing servility, want of principle, lunacy, &c.
In America it is fidelity to party. And if the Con-In America it is fidelity to party. And if the Convention of Humbuggers had nominated the Emperer Soulouque, or King Guizo of Dahomy, as their candidate, every real Democrat would have been bound from that moment to love him as the father of his country. Only let a President be secured safe on the points of "Southern Rights" and "Northern Spoils," and all is accomplished which a good partisan and bad republican can wish.

Fiat praces et percat respublica?

As head of a family, etc., General Pierce may be a very respectable man. This, however, is of more importance than all else, that he, as a politician, is an incarnate representative of "Southern Rights," or a cypher before which the slaveholders may place such integers as they please. South Carolina has not granted her approbation even to Fillmore, who has gone as far as the farthest in the matters of slave-catching and neutrality : but with this General Pierce, who voluntarily, in a letter to the Convention, declared the Compromise measures identical with the Constithion and Democracy,—with him the Secession State is fully satisfied, and under his rule thinks of enriching the Union with a few new Slave States, instead of withdrawing herself from it. A comfortable prospect for the future; but it is —"Democracy."

"Democracy!"
But let him who is in doubt what is to be expected under the Presidency of a Pierce, let him rerd the unexampled Platform which, after his nomination, was promulgated as the fundamental principles of the "Party" The main points are

 The party rejects any general system of "Internal improvements" under the auspices of the Government of the Union; whence it follows that all internal im-provements must remain unaccomplished or be carried out by the separate States, in a narrow, sectional spirit. 2. No part of the Union may be henced ted to the in-ury of snother;—yet, there is no besitation in making the entire North, through an open riolation of the Con-stitution and of fundamental right, the hunting ground of

the slave-lunters of the South.

3. Congress has no right to meddle with the question of Slavery; set it unquestionably has the right to extend Slavery throughout the Union, and make all free menths bloodhounds of such as have broken their chains. 4. The net proceeds of the public lands should be employed for rational purposes; hence the public lands ought not to be given away. For the freedom of the public lands, not to speak of other dangers, would in the increase of immigration, especially from Germany, lead soon to the erection of new Free States in the West, and, by this, freedom would gain the preponderance over he slaveholders in Congress.

5. Should the land bill which has passed the House of

be prevented to introduce the prevented to include of the prevented to introduce the prevented to introduce the most ministration of President Fillmore, are during the adit by his veto. Therefore, the Democratic party stands openly for retaining unchecked the vetopower (opposed as it is to all real democratic ideas) which, above all, may be used against any and every anti-compromise resolution.

resolution.

5. The Democratic party holds the Compromise, that is to say the slave-hunting law, as a "finality" to all eternity; it fastens with Democratic chains, the steed of time, for the everlasting future, to immovable pillars, and "will, (literally, thus) resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

This, gentlemen, comprehends within itself the herehest sentence which was ever passed upon the Democratic party. It is the ban of all freedom, Democratic party. It is the ban of all freedom, an attack upon all human right, a sentence of annihilation against all Democracy. Such language is not fepublican, it is Russian. The consequences of this act, should the present so called Democracy come into power, can be no other than restraint of the freedom of the Press, restriction of the right of public assembly, and rule of the mob.—
Whoever raises his voice against the most accursed matitution in the world, against an institution mstitution in the world, against an institution which, not to mention its own objectionable features, poisons all morality, all ideas of human rights, all liberty, and all humanity, and renders all progress impossible, he is from this moment put under the ban of the North American Democput under the ban of the North, and denounced to racy: stamped as a criminal, and denounced to the mob. In New-York, already, a year ago, the Democracy carried matters with so that the Anti-Slavery Society was forced to hold its peaceful assembly without the city, because democratic rowdyism had threatened to attack democratic rowdyism had threatened to attack them in their usual place of meeting, and so-called Democratic newspapers, such as the "New Yorker Staats Zeitung," the most depraved organ of Slave-hunting in the Union, exulted over such a victory of the Democracy. From this time forth, gentlemen, the question will be upon victories of a totally different nature. The Slaveholders have now openly in their platform stamped the entire Democratic party as the guard of their tyranny, and their hod-carriers will look out for the fanaticism of the rude and yulgar. Should tyranny, and their hod carriers will look out for the fanaticism of the rude and vulgar. Should conflicts arise, it will be said, the guilt lies in the agitation against Slavary and this guilt lies in the sgitation against Slavery, and this agitation, which indirectly saps the foundations of the Constitu-tion, must be checked by special laws. When, through the most shameless sophistry, the Slave-catching law can be promulgated as a necessary consequence, a true interpretation of the Consti-tution, the reactionary logic needs to go but little farther to prove that a new law of high treason, or farther to prove that a new one restraining the Press, is necessary to carry out and guarantee the Slave-catching law and the Constitution. Should the attempt succeed to constitution. Should the attempt succeed to carry out this criminal sophistry in practice, by means of an additional compromise in Congress—and with Congress, as with the Hunkers, all things are possible—as a further consequence would necessarily follow the increase of the Executive power through the complete subordination of the militial through the complete subordination of the militia to the President, as Mr. Fillmore has already de-

manded, at the time the twelve negroes in Boston set another at liberty. This would be the probable course of the reaction, a course easily con-jectured, from the Baltimore Platform, and that, too, with a good degree of certainty, and thus would the Democratic party have the honor of having forged the yoke of the Slave holders. Gentlemen, I, for my part, assure you that I could

bring myself to choose vassalage to the Czar of Russia rather than be a member of a party which calls itself Democratic and Republican, and at the same time brands agitation on the subject of Slavery as criminal. He who adopts a name in accordance with his real character, acts honorably at all events, though he follow the most abandon path; but he who cherishes wickedness under the show of virtue, adds to his crimes both impudence and hypocrisy. The Democratic party, as it now exhibits itself, in spite of the "meral," "liberal" and "progressive" expressions in its platform, has no more of true democracy than the name; and nothing can be more appropriate to it than what its own platform says of the Whig party, which conceives no imposture too monstrous for

the popular credulity."

I have now in few words shown the character of the Baltimore Platform, in so far as it speaks out. It is, however, characteristic in its silence, and in this regard its silence upon questions of and in this regard its sience upon questions of foreign policy is of peculiar significance. Kossuth, who, in spite of all previous intimations, and all experience, would not believe in the rule of the slaveho ders, must now know what he has to hope from the North American Democracy. Differences with Europe work unfavorably upon the Cotton trade, and meddling with European slavery might possibly have a retroactive influence upon that in America; therefore, is neutrality of necessity the foreign policy of the Slaveholders, not to speak of the natural sympathy of one tyrant for others. From North America may never be expected the slightest official aid to European liberty, so long as the rule of the slaveholder remains unbrakea. and nothing is more loathsome than the bullying of so-called Democratic sheets, which threaten destruction to European tyrants and at the sam time kins the feet of the slaveholders. No man, in the present position of affairs, can have stronger motives for carnest consideration

of the relations which they sustain to the parties in this country, than our countrymen. Most Germans tend naturally to the Democratic party. But they allow themselves to be deceived through the great names of the past and the original sigtimes of the Federalists. That period is Jefferson, whom the party claims as its father would stand appalled, could be stand once more among such degenerate children. The Democra-tic party is entirely rotten, has completely gone over to slaveholding and hunkerdom.

over to slaveholding and hunkerdom.

To all, on which the Germans especially lay the greatest stress—namely, freedom of the public lands, limiting the slaveholding policy, and a decided stand in relation to foreign nations—to all this the Baltimore Platform offers the direct opposite. And this platform, the servile hunker press calls the foundation on which we must "go on and build." Let the Russian Czar erect his rule upon the ruins of the Republic, and the servile Hunkers would name Cossackdom a foundation on which to "go on and build." We must "go on and uild" in quite a different fashion.

From the struggles of the times a new and

sound Democratic party must be brought forth, to which men of right hearts, full of the love of liberty, men of principle and honor, may attach themselves. And should another victory of the Whig party be necessary to bring about this new birth, our conduct would be truly Democratic, should we seek to assist them in vanquishing the

Battle of Lundy's Lane.

Pursuant to a call of the Whig Central Committee of Niagara and Orleans Counties, Committees from Eric, Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Oswego Counties held a meeting at Niagara Falls on the Sth inst., to make preparations for celebrating the Battle of Lundy's Lane at Niagara Falls on the 27th and 28th inst.

On motion of Hon. P. B. Porter, the meeting organized by appointing Col. JACOB RICHARDSON, of Oswego, as President. Peter B. Porter, of Niagara, and Dr. L. C. Payne, of Orleans, were appointed Vice-Presidents; and S. P. Allen, of Monroe, A. M. Clapp, of Buffalo, and John S. Williams, of Lockport, Secretaries.

The Chairman addressed the meeting briefly, but pertinently.

The following gentlemen then appeared on rollcall and were admitted to scats as members o the meeting : [See signers to Call.]

On motion of P. B. Porter, a Committee was appointed to report Standing Committees for the proposed celebration. In pursuance of this resolution, the following Committees were duly ap

pointed by the meeting :
On Correspondence-Peter B. Porter, Holls White, De Veaux, of Niagara: E.G. Spaulding, of Buffalo; J.W. Swan, of Orleans.

Swan, of Orleans.

Of Arrangements and Reception—Geo. W. Holley,
Gen. P. Whiney, Otis Turner, A. S. Porter, Samuel D.
Hamiln, W. P. Daniels, T. T. Flagler, Niagara; L. E.
Harris, A. M. Clapp, O. Vaughan, Le Roy Farnham, Bufslot, John H. White, D. H. Cole, Orleans; A. Boody,
L. E. Swan, Monroe.
On Finance—Dr. G. Congar, Niagara; Dencis Bowen,
Leas Robert Hill, Orleans, Flas Ransom, Niagara; E.

Erie: Robert Hill, Orleans; Elas Ransom, Niagara; E. Peshine Smith, Monroe.

On Stambout and Railroad Farc.—J. O. Putnam, J. C. Harrison, Buffalo; Freeman Clark, Monroe; H. Fitzhugh, Oswego; D. M. Haskell, Cleveland, Ohlo.

On motion, these Committees were duly authorized to increase their numbers and fill vacancies that might occur.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs, J. O. Putnam, E. T. Bridges, and T. T. Flagler, and their remarks received with much applause.

County were read to the meeting, giving encouragement of a large gathering from those sections upon the occasion of celebrating the battle of Lundy's Lane. The draft of a call to be signed by the mem-

bers of this meeting for the proposed commemoration of the Battle of Ningara, on the 27th and 28th of July, 1852, at Niagara Falls, was read and dopted.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting and the adopted call be published in the Whig papers generally.

The meeting then adjourned with three hearty cheers for Scorr and the Whig cause.

J. RICHARDSON, President. B. PORTER, Vice Presidents. L. C. PAYNE, 5

S. P. ALLEN, A. P. CLAPP, J. S. WILLIAMS,

Grand Scott Rally.

In Commemoration of the Battle of Niagara, at Niagara Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 27th and 28th.

The people of the northern frontier of the United States having manifested a strong and gene ral desire to celebrate the anniversary of the BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE, a prellminary meeting of delegates from the counties of the State of New-York adjoining the frontier, was held at Niagara Falls on the 8th day o July, and committees appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The Battle of Nisgara was the mos thorough test which has ever been presented of th ability of American soldiers as well as of the volunteer militis, or of the regular army, to combat honorably and successfully the best disciplined and most efficient veto rans of the bravest European race.

To the chizen soldier of the Union the anniversary i that of their proudest recollections. They will be represented by various independent companies of New York, Ohlo, Pennsylvania, Michigan and other States A cordial welcome is hereby tendered to volunteer corps from every section of our country who may attend the celebration. The survivors of the conflicts at Fort Erie, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and the various battles on the Nisgara Line, will reorganize the remains of th. shattered and thinned battalions in honor of their gale lant commander and their departed comrades. We hope to meet those who at a later day illustrated their valer and patriotism by service under the same great leader in the march and the battles between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

Civic and political organizations throughout the na. tion are invited to join in the celebration, and it is hoped every State will be represented. Arrangements will be made by the proper Committees with the several Rail-

road and Steam Boat companies for the transportation of those who may unite in the commemoration at reduced rates of fare. The Committees will do all in heir power to secure *commodation for Individuals; they will, however, be under the necessity, from the great concourse anticipated, of recommend district organization to make provisions in tents and camp equipage for its shelter and rations. Well shaded and watered camping ground will be provided by the

Committee of Arrangements. Distingfished speakers from all sections of our land will be invited, whose names will be announced at a early day.

Jas. O. Putnam, C. O. Pool,
A. M. Clapp, S. H. Lathrop,
Orlando Allen, E. G. Spaulding, L. E. Harris, NIAGARA CO. J. T. Bellah, G. Bacon. G. Reynale,
S. L. Chase,
A. H. Moss,
G. W. Bowen,
M. C. Richardson, G. W. Edlot. G. Bacon, L. W. Bristol, A. Van Wagner,

A. Woolcot W. P. Daniels, J. J. Flagler, Van Horr Geo. W. Holley, Pack ard, S. De Veaux, A. H. Porter, H. W. Clarke, G. Conger, G. H. Hackstaff, lis White. P. A. Porter, C. H. Whitm

L. C. Payne, Gideon Hard, D. H. Call, H. Goodrich, A. M. Ives, J. Jackson, F. D. Boardman, R. L. Hill, Snell, H. Denis, J. H. White, C. L. Safford, F. Springste B. C. Field,

M. G. Warner, E. T. Bridges, E. Peshine Smith, S. P. Allen, J. Richardson, W. Sallsbury, D. C. Littlejohn, J. Butterfield.

A. Z. McCarthy,
Niagara Falls, July 8, 1852.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS, AMONG THE FRENCH .- The culture of roses in France affords a branch of trade by no means unimportant. As early as 1770 the number of rose stocks reported was large, and the trade has increased, until now the income of the Department of the Seine alone from this source is estimated at a million of francs. The exportation to England, Germany, Russia and North America is large and important. At least 100,000 stocks are annually sold in the Paris flower market, and ungrafted plants to the number of 150,000, and an annual average of grafted plants for exportation of 800,000. Beside the roses, flowers to the amount of 4,000,000 of francs are annually sold in these markets, besides those which are used in public and private festivals. Paris consumes annually strawberries to the amount of 5,000,000f., to the raising of which fruit 1,250 acres of land are devoted in the Department of the Seme alone. Epinay, near St. Denis, sends daily, during the season, 500 francs' worth of asparsgus to England; and Meudon, plums to the like amount. Harfleur exported, last year, 100,000 francs' worth of muskmelons to London. Melons throughout France are very profitably cultivated. French muskmelons are sent even to the Senegal and to the United States.

The barge Seward, belonging to Godard & Honey, Albany, laden with wheat, while in tow of the steam tug Oswego, on her downward pass. age, sank on Sunday, opposite Poughkeepsie. Cause

We notice in London papers that BRACE's "Hungary" has been re-published by

PHILADELPHIA. Fire-Fatal Accidents-Weather-Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 12, 1852.

This morning the extensive soap manufactory of Mesers, B. B. Myrlch & Co., on Wharton-lane, below Frent st., was destroyed by fire. A brick building and stable adjoining were also destroyed. Total loss, \$8,000. Insured. James McDonald has been arrested in Southwark, charged with attempting to commit heinous offense on a girl eleven years of age.

During the past forty-eight hours eight persons have met with sudden and violent deaths in the city and vicinity.

The weather is "powerfal" warm to-day. Prospect of a shower tals afternoon.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

wihern Telegraph Office, corner of Hansver and Beaver-

the late Explosion of the Steamer St. James Further from Mexico-Texas, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 12, 1852. New-Orleans papers received here by the Southern Mail contain the particulars of the explo-sion on the Steamer St. James. The whole number of lives lost, as far as actually known, was sixteen and nineteen wounded. It was, however, supposed that many passengers were lost whose names were not registered.

The steamboat California, in going to the assistance of the St. James, ran down a boat in which some passengers were escaping, and all, except one, were drowned. By an arrival from Vera Cruz, files of

ournals from the Chy of Mexico to the 19th had eached New-Orleans. All danger of a coup rate that the President se over. And the Constitution, though he and the Government should perish.

oment should perish.
An extra session of Congress was about be convened. Senor Robles, a member of the Cabinet,

On the 4th two criminals were executed

Saltillo for highway robbery. The village of Alpoyca, in San Querico. completely destroyed by a hurricane on

May.
By the arrival of the steamship Yacht

at New Orleans, Brownsville dates to the 26th ult. and Galveston to the 2d inst. had been received.

The Brownsville Flag says that the lawless horde of desperadoes which holds possession of the country above Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, are still at work. Two flat boats, which left Brownsville works the country to Guergero, Mexico. some time since, on their return to Guerrero, Mexico, have been attacked and some of the crew killed.

The Rio Bravo says that Mr. Waddell,

The Rio Bravo says that Mr. Wandell, U.S. Censul at Matamoros, had determined to interfere to prevent the execution of two Americans, ordered to be shot by Gen. Avalos at Matamoros, and stated that if the order to shoot them had been given, it must be done through the American flag. Knowing this fact, Gen. Avalos ordered the execution to take place at five instead of ten o'clock in the morning, stating as a reason that he did not wish to be obliged to shoot the American

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

The U. S. Deputy Marshal arrested three persons last night for manufacturing bogus money. A considerable quantity of counterfeit dies and some excellent moulds were found in their possession.

The York and Cumberland, and Susquehanna Railroud. Baltimone, Monday, July 12, 1852.

The Stocholders of the York and Cumberland Railroad, at a meeting held this afternoon, re-fused to accept the City ordinance to guarantee bonds for half a million of dollars in aid of the Sasquehanna Railroad, and passed resolutions asking the Council to amend the ordinance in several important particulars. The meeting was a stormy one.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 12, 1852. The steam oil and soap works of B. B. Myrick & Co., on the Delaware, below the Navy Yard, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$5,000. The thermometer at noon to day stood at 91° in the shade.

Another Fire in Philadelphia.

A fire broke out about 64 o'clock this A fire broke out about 64 o'clock this evening, in the fifth stery of the large brown stone building, opposite the State House on Chestnut-st, occupied by Speakman & Co.'s India Rubber Factory. The lower stories were occupied by B. B. Brown, Fringe and Cord Maker. Wm. S. Harrison, Decorative Articles.—O. C. B. Carter, Piano Wareroam. Safford & Bookman, Curtain Store. Carige & Co., Curtains. Baseford's Billiard Saloon, and the Waveriey Bowling Saloon